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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/014,120	12/11/2001	Vij Rajarajan	MS167417.2/40062.153USU1	3928

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EXAMINER

BAUTISTA, XIOMARA L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2179

DATE MAILED: 03/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/014,120

Applicant(s)

RAJARAJAN ET AL.

Examiner

X L Bautista

Art Unit

2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 October 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/4/03</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, filed 10/26/04, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 2, 4-6, and 8 under 102(b) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Chang et al.

2. Applicant's arguments, with respect to claims 1, 15 and 28, filed 10/26/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

A. Applicant argues (claim 1), "Tanaka's 'managed object instances' themselves are not logical objects...(although they may be represented by the management software as logical objects). Tanaka's 'managed object instances' are hardware resources of a managed network..." (page 10, last 3 lines).

In response, claim 1 recites "...managed resources...having at least one object..." Claim 1 does not include logical objects. Tanaka discloses a system wherein managed object instances are displayed on the screen.

B. Applicant argues (claims 1, 15, & 28), "Tanaka's 'managed object instances' are not a 'resource having at least one object' nor are they 'network resource objects'...In Tanaka, each 'managed object instance' hardware device is described only in the very broadest term as providing information to the network management

system.” (page 11, lines 9-12).

In response, claims 1, 15, and 28, broadly claim a method of displaying management information related to a plurality of managed resources, each resource having an object. Tanaka teaches multiple resources to be managed, the managed object instances are related to icons (col. 1, lines 29-67).

C. Applicant argues, “Tanaka...does not suggest retrieving data from objects of a resource” (page 11, lines 25-27).

In response, Tanaka teaches retrieval through the (resources) displayed managed object instances (col. 8, lines 8-20, 56-60).

D. Applicant argues (claim 1), “Tanaka is directed to graphically displaying the status of a network of hardware resources. Tanaka does not provide any control over the network, only a display of the status of the network.”

In response, claim 1 recites “retrieving information from a resource object.” Tanaka discloses retrieval of information from a resource object (col. 8, lines 1-67). Tanaka teaches attribute information (col. 5, lines 20-33).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4-6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tanaka et al* (US 5,471,399) and *Chang et al* (US 5,428,729).

Claims 1, 2 and 4:

Tanaka discloses a method of displaying management information related to a plurality of managed object instances (resources), (abstract; col. 1, lines 48-67; col. 2, line 1). Each resource has an object having associated task and attribute information (col. 5, lines 20-50). Tanaka teaches that object information may be retrieved and displayed (col. 9, lines 58-67; col. 10, lines 1-35). Tanaka does not teach the objects have task information. However, Chang discloses a networked workstation system for software development that coordinates the work of multiple users of the networked workstation system. Chang teaches a project specific container having a plurality of subject objects; data objects that are stored within the subjects; and private instances including a subset of the objects within the project container, are selected on the basis of usefulness to the tasks assigned to a particular user (abstract; col. 3, lines 13-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tanaka to include Chang

teaching's of a resource having task information because it provides the user with information of a function assigned to or performed by a user.

Claims 5, 6 and 8:

Tanaka shows in fig. 21 a plurality of instances of an object displayed on the screen (col. 10, lines 11-35).

5. Claims 3, 7, 9-27 and 36-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tanaka/Chang* and *Calder* (US 5,949,417).

Claims 3, 15, 22, 24 and 36:

Tanaka does not teach that the information is displayed in a window of a web browser. However, Calder discloses a property sheet system having property pages viewable on a graphical user interface. Calder teaches that the present invention is very useful in computer application programs, such as web browsers (col. 5, lines 41-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include Calder's teaching of displaying information in a window of a web browser in Tanaka's management system because Web browsers enable users to view HTML documents on the user's computer, the WWW, or another network; it permits users to navigate or follow the hyperlinks among the documents, transfer files, send and receive electronic mail, etc.

Claim 7 and 14:

Tanaka does not teach requesting dynamic information related to an instance of an object. However, Calder teaches a dynamic icon 28 that is provided as a visual cue to assist the user (figs. 5A and 5B; col. 6, lines 51-63). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tanaka's display method to include Calder's teaching of displaying dynamic information because it may provide users with animated status information related to changes, activity, or progress of an object, device, network, etc.

Claims 9 and 16-19:

See claims 1, 3, and 5. Tanaka does not teach that information is displayed in a module within a window of the web browser. However, Calder teaches modules for selecting and creating a property sheet system (abstract; col. 5, lines 41-53; col. 20, lines 3-12). Calder teaches a display having two or more property pages (two or more panes) of a GUI for displaying information of the two or more instances of an object (fig. 4).

Claims 10-13 and 20:

See claim 9. See further: Calder; fig. 4.

Claims 21, 23, 25 and 26:

See claim 9. Tanaka teaches searching (col. 8, lines 8-14, 57-60; fig. 10).

Tanaka teaches that the GUI allows a user to display and interact with multiple property pages of multiple property sheet systems for optimizing the exchange of information with the GUI (abstract; col. 2, lines 12-55).

Claim 27:

See claim 3. Calder teaches a console having toolbar (fig. 4); and means for modifying the contents of the console (col. 7, lines 37-60; col. 10, lines 13-18).

Claim 37 and 39:

Calder teaches a list of property pages (col. 8, lines 61-67; col. 9, lines 1-3).

Claims 38 and 40:

See claim 3. Calder teaches that a property page is intended to include a secondary window that displays user-accessible properties of an object (col. 2, lines 42-51).

6. Claims 28-30, 32 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tanaka/Chang* and *Lindhorst et al* (US 6,337,696 B1).

Claim 28:

Tanaka teaches (modules) a program controlling the overall operation of the network management system, program for controlling user or operator input and outputs, program collecting management information of the network, program processing data supplied from the user, and program processing display data (col. 4,

lines 3-14). Tanaka/Chang does not teach that a module is displayed in a zone of the interface. However, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Tanaka/Chang to include the teaching of displaying the modules in the interface because they are functions that enable the user to perform a specific set of related tasks.

Tanaka/Chang does not teach a tool zone, work zone, or object zone. However, Lindhorst discloses a system and method for creating and editing event handlers that link events triggered on one object to actions taken on one or more different objects. Lindhorst teaches an interface having an event pane (left pane) that provides a hierarchical view of all the events, an action pane (right pane) that provides a hierarchical view of all the actions, and a code pane (lower pane) that displays the event-handlers associated with the objects in either of the two views, the code view and the list view (abstract; col. 6, lines 2-6; col. 7, lines 35-43; col. 8, lines 66-67; col. 9, lines 1-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tanaka/Chang to include Lindhorst's teaching of an interface having multiple panes, such as a tool zone, work zone, and/or object zone, because they provide the ability to incorporate multiple information and/or functions in a single surface.

Claims 29 and 30:

See claims 1 and 3. See: Tanaka: fig.21.

Claim 32:

See claim 37. Calder teaches a list of property pages (col. 8, lines 61-67; col. 9, lines 1-3).

Claim 34:

See claim 9.

7. Claims 31, 33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tanaka/Chang/Lindhorst* and *Calder*.

Claim 31:

See claim 9. See Calder: fig. 4.

Claim 33:

See claim 3. Calder teaches that a property page is intended to include a secondary window that displays user-accessible properties of an object (col. 2, lines 42-51).

Claim 35:

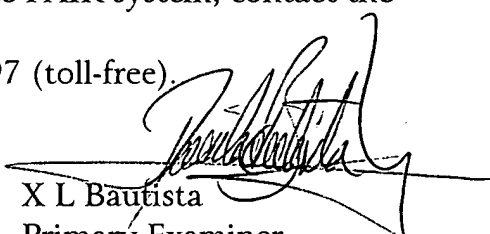
See claim 9.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to X L Bautista whose telephone number is (571) 272-4132. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

9. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



X L Bautista
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2179

xlb
March 4, 2005